

Egypt begins to dig tunnel under Canal

CAIRO (UPI) — President Anwar Sadat yesterday inaugurated the second stage of construction of a tunnel under the Suez Canal which will provide the first land link between mainland Egypt and the Sinai Peninsula.

Sadat gave the starting signal at the site of the project on the west bank of the canal, about 20 km. north of Suez City.

The ceremony took place on the second day of a canal tour by Sadat to mark the second anniversary of the reopening of the waterway to international shipping following an eight-year closure, and the 10th anniversary of the Six Day War.

The tunnel project was begun last January with the digging of a vertical operational well about 42 metres deep. The second stage will involve the digging of the tunnel itself with the help of the British firm, Tarmac Overseas.

The tunnel will be three kilometres long with a diameter of about 11.5 metres. It will consist of three storeys, the bottom one for water pipes and power lines, the middle one for traffic and the top one for ventilation. It will cost about \$36m., officials said.

Construction originally was scheduled to be completed in June 1980, but at Sadat's request work will be speeded up to advance the target date by one year.

The tunnel will be named after the late Maj.-Gen. Ahmed Hamdy, deputy director of the Army Engineering Corps, who was killed near the site of the project on the first day of the Yom Kippur War. He supervised construction of bridges used by Egyptian troops to cross the canal.

Gur: War possible regardless of what Israel does

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — War can break out in the Middle East without any relationship to Israel action or to territories, we hold, Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Mordechai Gur told the 10th British national convention here last night.

Gur said that there are lessons from the Six Day War which may be applicable to future situations. One is that internal conflict in the Arab world can start a war, even when we give the Arabs no cause. Another lesson is that we cannot put too much faith in promises such as the American guarantee to keep the Straits of Tiran open, which proved worthless when Egypt closed the straits before the Six Day War.

"After the Yom Kippur War, when we asked the U.S. to put certain promises in writing, it was hinted that written agreements do not obligate superpowers. When it is in the superpower's interest, help will be given without any written agreement. When it is not, no documents will help," he said.

He added that the Arabs do not understand Israel's democracy and note the internal conflict for weakness. "We must have the strength, physical and mental, to face each situation and use it as it springs for growth without looking back," he concluded.

Look-alike banknotes

A Jerusalem man yesterday made the costly mistake of confusing the new IL500 note with the old IL5 note. He complained to the police that he had paid his barber with two 10s and a 500, instead of with two 10s and a five. Later, realizing his mistake, he returned to the barber — who denied having received the generous tip.

Carter accuses Soviets of diluting Helsinki accord

WASHINGTON (AP). — U.S. President Jimmy Carter accused the Soviet Union yesterday of trying to dilute the human rights sections of the Helsinki agreement.

The USSR came in for specific criticism on its policy of restricting emigration of Russian Jews and other minority groups.

In a 93-page report sent to Congress, the president said Moscow and its European Communist allies "have not fundamentally altered (their) attitude" concerning restrictions on human rights.

In his report, the president said the USSR and others "have tried to diminish the full effect on them" of the human rights provision reached in Helsinki.

He added that Moscow "seeks to blunt the purpose" of the human rights section "through token and selective implementation."

Carter said while Soviet leaders claim their citizens are allowed to leave according to strictly adhered

Sadat 'thanks God' for Podgorny's fall

CAIRO (UPI) — President Anwar Sadat said yesterday he was thanking God for the dismissal of Soviet Premier Nikolai Podgorny.

Speaking in Suez City to officers of the Egyptian Third Army, Sadat said: "I thank God the Soviets have found out about this man and dismissed him a few days ago."

Sadat is sending Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy to Moscow tomorrow for crucial talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on improving the strained relations between the two countries.

Sadat, who began a tour of the Suez Canal zone on Sunday, the second anniversary of the reopening of the waterway, said he refused in June 1973 to allow Podgorny to visit Egypt.

"I said then I will never receive on the land of Egypt the man who called the Egyptian armed forces and the Arab armed forces bad names," Sadat explained. Sadat did not elaborate, but the quarrel between him and Podgorny began in 1971 when the Soviet president visited Egypt and asked him to sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Sadat agreed to conclude the treaty but demanded advanced weapons from the Soviet Union in return. Podgorny promised the weapons would be sent to Egypt immediately on his return to Moscow, but did not keep his word.

The Russian refusal to provide Egypt with weapons and to reschedule debts is one of the thorny issues Fahmy and Gromyko will have to deal with at their Moscow conference.

Addressing troops of the Egyptian Second Army in Ismailia Sunday, Sadat said: "Egypt will not have a special relationship with any of the major powers, neither with America nor with the Soviet Union."

"We extend our hand in friendship to anybody who respects our will, but reject those who attempt to impose their will on us," he said.

Yesterday, Sadat also revealed he has issued orders "that saboteurs should be shot on sight."

"I have given instructions for the immediate shooting of anybody who attempts to sabotage public or private property," Sadat told a political rally in Suez City. "For I cannot afford to raise money here and there and then they (leftists-disidents) would come and sabotage our achievements."

Sadat's remark was an elaboration on what he told the people of Ismailia on Sunday — that they should "finish off" dissidents if they attempt to impose Egypt "the will of a few individuals or the socialism of imperialism."

Last January wide-scale riots broke out in half a dozen Egyptian cities, killing or wounding about 700

Peres to be named Labour chairman

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — The Labour Party Leadership Bureau will formally nominate Defence Minister Shimon Peres as chairman of the party and its Knesset faction when it meets today.

But there will be no other nominations for top party positions because of differences of opinion about the composition and structure of the new leadership. No other appointments will be made until after the Knesset elections on June 21.

It is necessary to name Peres to the top spot immediately because party secretary-general Meir Zarmi has insisted that his resignation take effect as close as possible to the June 1 date which he set for quitting the job. Zarmi tendered his resignation before the party suffered its defeat in the Knesset elections on May 17.

The magazine also reveals that Russia has informed Ecuador it is willing to sell her advanced fighter aircraft, instead of Israel.

The magazine says Saudi Arabia has made it known it will attempt to look elsewhere if denied by the West the advanced arms it wants. Any deal, in accordance with the U.S. new arms transfer guidelines, would mean additional West European sales and could set the trend for other Middle East countries dependent upon Saudi financial support and petroleum supplies.

Speaking of a meeting scheduled to start later this month in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to review implementation of the Helsinki agreement, Vance outlined the U.S. position. "We seek full implementation of all the commitments obtained" in Helsinki, the secretary said.

The Soviet Union and its allies have complained that the U.S. puts too much emphasis on the human rights aspect of the agreement, ignoring the other portions of the accord which call for a better military atmosphere and increased economic relations.

The secretary acknowledged that all three elements are important, but he said "we must not be diverted from assessment of how fully" all commitments are being carried out.

Heat wave wafts towards Turkey as sharav ends

By ZETEV SCHUL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — It was hottest in the fashionable Ramat Aviv quarter here yesterday, where the temperatures reached 37 degrees at two in the morning. But no new meteorological record was set — it was 44.5 degrees in the greater Tel Aviv area on June 15, 1986.

The heat wave of the past few days has meanwhile moved on to northeastern Turkey, and temperatures will be a more reasonable 27 degrees today in the Coastal Plain, less in the hilly regions and hotter in the valleys and Jordan Rift.

The weathermen's explanation for the sharav conditions which hit Israel over the weekend was that it was of the "intermediate" (spring/autumn) type. This kind of sharav is more typical for May or October. The weather hastened the ripening of fruit on trees, especially apricots, which should be more plentiful and much cheaper now.

Mandate to Begin today; DMC still undecided

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Political Reporter

President Ephraim Katzir is scheduled to ask Likud leader Menachem Begin to try to form a government when the two meet at the President's Residence at 11:30 this morning.

Likud negotiations with the DMC, which controls 15 seats, will continue this afternoon. DMC leaders told The Jerusalem Post last night that they believe the chances of joining the coalition are "even." However, they may not join immediately.

The Likud, which will control 45 seats once Shimon Peres completes its procedure to merge with the Herut faction, expects to form a coalition with the National Religious Party, which controls 12 seats. Agudat Yisrael, which has four, is also likely to support the government. Its final decision will be made by the Council of Torah Sages, but even if the Aguda

abstains in the vote of confidence in the Knesset, the coalition will outnumber the opposition.

Former defence minister Moshe Dayan, who has been nominated as foreign minister, will increase the coalition lead by another seat, unless he gives it up (he won his seat on the Alignment ticket). The Likud also expects the support of Poalei Agudat Yisrael's lone Knesset member, Kalman Kahana.

Begin told DMC leader Yigael Yadin on Sunday that he expects to form the new government no later than June 20. But Yadin told his movement's council at Tzfat Carmel last night that he had replied: "We have a responsibility and a mandate, and we won't enter in a hurry."

Although he says he understands a government should be formed quickly, "we cannot enter without a thorough debate." He said he had expected the council to have several meetings to debate whether to join the coalition.

DMC leaders claimed last night that the probability of Agudat Yisrael joining the coalition would not weaken their hand.

"The Likud has behaved all along as if Agudat Yisrael was a sure partner," one said.

Other leaders said that the Likud would not want to rely on the ultra-orthodox party for a majority. One added he believed some Liberal Party members would press for concessions to get the DMC to join.

DMC leaders said this evening's meeting will be an important indication as to whether they will join the coalition, but Yadin declared it will definitely not be the last meeting.

He told his council that, following Sunday's meeting, it is clear to his movement "where the Likud will not give in, even if the world falls apart."

This realization may have brought leaders to agree to a compromise between their demand that Israel cede territories in Judea and Samaria for peace, and the Likud's refusal to do so.

Begin had expressed readiness to go to Geneva on the basis of UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, which call for a withdrawal from "territories" occupied in the Six Day War.

DMC MK-designates said this means Begin "does not insist on refusing to withdraw (from Judea and Samaria) under any circumstances."

The two parties were likely to agree on when and how to extend Israel law to the territories. Begin has suggested Israel will not introduce its law there as long as peace talks are under way and unless the government and the Knesset so decide.

Yadin declared last night there are some flaws in the wording of Begin's proposed formula, "but that may be the easiest problem to solve."

But no agreement was in sight on settlement in Judea and Samaria. Yadin said problems to be solved included who should decide (and when) what the security considerations for settlement are and what the priority should be.

He noted that, once these problems are solved, there are also other issues outstanding, including appointments.

DMC leaders were divided about the Dayan nomination for foreign minister. Shimon and some former members of the Free Centre were dead set against it, but MK-designate Assaf Yaguri, who also opposed the nomination, was ready to compromise yesterday.

Yaguri said that during formal and

informal talks between the Likud and the DMC, the latter was assured of receiving the necessary information to be able to make decisions on foreign affairs and security. "We didn't think we could force our views (upon the Likud)," he said. "We only thought we could bring Begin to reconsider the nomination."

Faction rifts may postpone speaker choice

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Reporter

The Ninth Knesset may not manage to elect a new Speaker when it sits for the first time next Monday, because the parliamentary jockeying between and inside the factions is proceeding so slowly.

Unless the dominant Likud bloc takes itself in hand, the oldest member of the House, Zerah Warhaftig (NRP), 71, may adjourn the first session soon after he opens it, to hasten the election of the new speaker.

The Likud is resolved to keep the Speaker's post for itself. Names of potential candidates include Haim Corfu of the Herut wing, Yosef Tamir of the Liberal wing, and Eliezer Shostak of the La'am wing. Two others mentioned earlier, Yitzhak Shapira (Herut) and Moshe Nissim (Liberals), have expressed reluctance. The name of Abraham Katz (Liberals) does not appear to represent a serious proposal at this stage.

When the Likud finally decides whom to propose it will have to satisfy internal pressure groups, estimate which of its men will get the most votes, and perhaps also consider who is the best man for the job.

The Likud has not yet made up its mind because its top men have been busy in coalition negotiations, with no time left for parliamentary affairs.

The preparatory committee of the Knesset held its second meeting yesterday but made no progress. The Likud and the Alignment are still at loggerheads over the chairmanships of the committees and the location of faction seats in the plenum chamber.

As for the seating arrangements in the plenum chamber, the Likud wants the seats on the Speaker's left now occupied by the Alignment. Some Likud men would like to discard the label of a "rightist" party. But more important than that, the Likud wants to sit facing the television cameras, which are all crowded up in the gallery opposite, on the Speaker's right. Likud men used to complain that Israel TV gave the Alignment excessive coverage because of this.

In fact, the location of the TV cameras constituted a permanent nuisance in the press gallery. The special booths allocated for television could never be used. The Knesset authorities, with their inclination to postpone major decisions, never faced squarely up to the problem.

At yesterday's meeting of the preparatory committee, the only noteworthy episode was the unanimous refusal of the faction delegates to let Samuel Flatto Sharon speak in French, on the grounds that there was no place for languages other than Hebrew and Arabic.



Young supporters of Bulent Ecevit's Republican People's Party dance in the street outside Ankara's main party headquarters at dawn yesterday as Turkey's election returns show a plurality for the RPP.

'Aviation Week' Israel may forgo F-16 for own plane

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Israel is having second thoughts about buying the American fighter F-16, says "Aviation Week" in its latest issue.

According to the aerospace magazine, the Israel Aircraft Industries have designed a lightweight fighter of their own, and the question that is now open is whether Israel can translate this design into an aircraft for its own air force and for export, or whether it will opt for the F-16.

"Aviation Week" says that although Israel is likely to get co-production rights for the F-16, the U.S., under the present Carter Administration ground rules, would not permit Israel to sell these aircraft to third countries.

Because F-16 co-production would cost Israel considerably more than outright purchase, there is a growing feeling in Israel that economically it should proceed with its own design. Israel, says "Aviation Week," has already approached several European engine manufacturers, because it believes the Europeans would not impose the same third-country sale restrictions as the U.S.

According to the magazine, Israel is making a massive push at the Paris air show to expand its aerospace export sales, which will this year total \$180m. The key to any significant spur in exports is represented by the Kfir success.

An editorial in "Aviation Week" claims, without going into any explanation, that "the Israelis have easily found a way to circumvent the American ban on Kfir sales to Ecuador."

The magazine also reveals that Russia has informed Ecuador it is willing to sell her advanced fighter aircraft, instead of Israel.

The magazine says Saudi Arabia has made it known it will attempt to look elsewhere if denied by the West the advanced arms it wants. Any deal, in accordance with the U.S. new arms transfer guidelines, would mean additional West European sales and could set the trend for other Middle East countries dependent upon Saudi financial support and petroleum supplies.

Ecevit near majority of 226 seats in Turkey

ANKARA (AP). — The opposition Republican Peoples Party yesterday moved towards ousting Premier Suleyman Demirel's conservative Justice Party from power after Sunday's tightly-fought general elections.

Former Premier Bulent Ecevit claimed his party had elected "at least 220 deputies" to the 450-member national assembly and told a cheering nighttime crowd at his Ankara headquarters, "We are in the position to form a government."

"This government will be the government of the people, and the government of peace and order. The people have been yearning for," he added, as the crowd chanted, "Ecevit! Baebakan — Ecevit Premier."

Political observers said defections from splinter party holders of 41 seats would give Ecevit the 226-seat majority he needs to form a strong government alone. Several Independent Party members reportedly telegraphed Ecevit before polling ended to pledge their support.

Official hand counting of election returns broke down yesterday morning after a nationwide power failure plunged Turkey into darkness and Turkish National Radio ceased giving figures.

With 11.4 million votes out of an estimated 14 million cast, the RPP accounted for 4.6 million, or 40.4 per cent. Demirel's Justice Party had 4.1 million, or 36 per cent.

While official voting figures gave Ecevit a plurality, Turkey's proportional representation system, which favours larger parties, appeared to give him close to a majority in assembly seats.

Press estimates gave the left-of-centre RPP close to a majority. The independent "Istanbul Daily Gunaydin" gave Ecevit at least 218 seats, while the widest-circulation "Hurriyet" estimated the figure at over 200.

The radio said officially confirmed seats were 137 for the RPP and 118 for the JP.

According to constitutional procedures, the leader of the party with most seats in the assembly is entrusted by the president with forming a government. If he fails, the next highest party tries to put together a coalition.

Ecevit's RPP presently holds 188 seats in the assembly, but the Justice Party has mustered the support of three other parties in a coalition to boost its 171 seats to a majority of 228.

Although his party improved its showing compared to the last elections in 1973, Demirel was in a glum mood as he entered his Ankara headquarters to follow latest returns yesterday morning. He refused to speak to reporters.

Oil in Samaria?

By SHLOMO MAOZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Israel Oil Prospecting (Investments) Company Ltd., is about to begin experimental boring at a site in Samaria. The Jerusalem Post learns from sources close to the oil industry.

Seismic sounding conducted by the government-owned company pointed to the likelihood of an oil-bearing layer in the region. Company geologist Emanuel Morovinsky recommended experimental boring.

It was pointed out that the company is currently conducting seismic surveys from the mountains to the sea in an attempt to discover oil. A survey is also being carried out in the Ramot Menashe area.

The oil prospecting company was founded in 1969 and employs about 80 workers.

Amin reported heading for London

NAIROBI (Reuters). — Uganda Radio, quoting "a reliable source," said last night that President Idi Amin would leave by special plane to attend the Commonwealth Conference in London.

The broadcast, monitored here and in London, said the Ugandan leader would fly to Europe and was "likely to land somewhere near England, where he can travel by boat to London for the conference."

The British government has been under strong political pressure at home to keep Amin out of the 88-nation conference opening tomorrow. Many politicians argue that Britain should not play host to a man widely accused of organizing large-scale terror in his homeland.

Rhodesia raid was to 'boost morale'

By DAVID MARTIN

LUSAKA (Oms). — The tiny town of Mapei, which Rhodesia claims its troops occupied for several days last week, is no more than another of those dusty, rather uninteresting clusters of houses which spring up around railway stations across Africa.

There are no covered streets and the town's (in reality it is a village) population is less than 500. There are a few bars and shops, but there are no military barracks or guerrilla training camps in the vicinity.

In fact, according to authoritative sources in Mozambique, there are no guerrilla training camps in the country. Guerrillas of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) train in Tanzania, at Nachingwea and Mgega camps, and those of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) train in Angola.

Mozambique is used by the guerrillas to transmit men and war supplies into Rhodesia and the headquarters of the ZANU guerrillas is located inside Mozambique.

Why then, it is said, despite Rhodesian claims, there is no guerrilla camp at Mapei or in Mozambique, has the army of the white minority regime invaded that country?

Sources in the Rhodesian capital, Salisbury, last week gave a number of reasons for the invasion. Prime Minister Ian Smith, they said, was under great pressure for action, particularly from white right-wingers and from farmers in the frontier areas who have borne the brunt of the war for the past four years. "I think he (Smith) believed a good quick go in Mozambique would restore a bit of local confidence — and bang the international consequence," one informed white said in Salisbury.

So, for all these reasons, they argue, Smith needed a morale-boosting show of strength — and that, and not attacks on guerrillas, is the real reason for the invasion.

Mapei and the surrounding area was a soft target for the Rhodesians. The arid countryside is bare of population, allowing easy access along the myriad of dirt tracks that criss-cross the area. Also, the Rhodesians know Mapei well. Last November, disguised in Fretilimo uniforms, and with their vehicles flying Fretilimo flags and bearing Mozambique number plates, they attacked Mapei, using four armoured cars and seven Berliet trucks.

They got to within half a mile of Mapei before they were spotted. A Fretilimo company stationed in the town had been moved out 48 hours earlier and Mapei was guarded by only 36 members of the People's Militia, not all of whom had guns.

A railway carriage was set on fire and passengers burned to death inside it. In all, 19 civilians were killed, four of them children, and 18 more civilians were wounded.

That was another of Rhodesia's claimed attacks against guerrillas. But when I visited Mapei a few weeks ago it was obvious that it had been a most indiscriminate attack. The town's water tower, granaries thrown into a corner bar and even tiled roofs riddled with bullet holes.

The secretary of the town's militia, Rodriguez Maluleque, said that they killed nine Rhodesian troops in the fighting, which lasted for several hours. But the Rhodesians have never announced any casualties in that attack.

For white Rhodesians, the latest attack into Mozambique may act as a temporary morale booster. But on this occasion, it has drawn unparalleled international condemnation, with even South Africa radio observing that "hot pursuit" was one thing and occupation of part of Mozambique was quite another.

In Fretilimo's view, Smith is desperately trying to internationalize his war, hoping that Mozambique will be forced to call in foreign (and that means Cuban) troops, which would in turn lead to the West coming to his aid.

But that is clearly not going to happen. Attacks like this are more likely to push the West to some indirect military aid towards Mozambique as well as Botswana and Zambia, which are also under attack by Rhodesia.

He rejected claims that his party would change the status quo on religious affairs.

Gross said his party wants to amend the new abortions law, which his party sees as too liberal.

MK-designate Rabbi Kalman Kahana of Poalei Agudat Yisrael said yesterday his one-man faction is likely to support a Likud-led government, but there have been no negotiations yet.

He told The Jerusalem Post that at a meeting with Menachem Begin last week, the sides agreed they'll discuss the subject when matters crystallize.

Tourists! LEATHER ONLY! TEL AVIV, 25 ZAMENHOFF

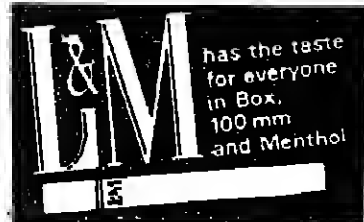
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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to fair with further drop in temperature and rise in humidity.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	52	27-33	26
Golan	26	24-33	27
Nahariya	43	24-37	27
Safed	24	24-33	26
Haifa Port	63	24-33	26
Tiberias	34	24-33	26
Nazareth	25	24-33	26
Afula	42	24-33	26
Shomron	45	24-33	27
Tel Aviv	64	24-33	27
B-G Airport	49	24-33	28
Jericho	28	24-33	35
Gaza	80	24-33	27
Eilat	47	30-36	30
Tiran Straits	14	27-38	37

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Premier Yitzhak Rabin yesterday received Peter Tapsell, Conservative member of the House of Commons in Britain.

Supreme Court President Dr. Yoel Sussman yesterday received Lord Hailsham, former Lord Chancellor of England.

A meeting of the English-speaking Aaron Katzir Lodge will take place on Monday, June 13, at 8 p.m., at B'nai B'rith House, 10 Kaplan, Tel Aviv.

ARRIVALS

Jerome Robbins, American-Jewish choreographer, as guest of the Bat Sheva dance company and the American-Israel Cultural Fund.

DEPARTURES

Dr. Zvi Dinstein, the government's advisor on energy affairs, for Zurich, on official business.

El Al president Mordechai Ben-Ari, for Frankfurt, in connection with operations of the new El Al charter company.

Air Force chief Binyamin Peled, for France, to attend the Paris air show.

B'nai B'rith here airs Carter policy

TEL AVIV. — U.S. President Carter's recent policy statements will be the main topic of the 50th Israel B'nai B'rith conference, which formally opened here last night. Working sessions are to begin this morning.



Japanese Deputy Defence Minister Kotchi Hamada gestures as he shakes hands with Defence Minister Shimon Peres yesterday. Hamada arrived in Israel on Sunday as a guest of the Foreign Ministry. The Japanese Embassy

said that the main purpose of Hamada's trip is to attend the Le Bourget air show in France, and that he is stopping over unofficially in Israel and Egypt.

(Nofim)

Israel to ask World Bank for classification change

By SHELOMO MAOZ
Post Economic Reporter

Israel Treasury officials are awaiting a visit by World Bank president Robert McNamara later this summer to discuss the classification of Israel by the bank as a "developed country." Israel will also explore the possibility of obtaining loans from World Bank-affiliated institutions, according to Treasury sources.

Two years ago, the World Bank changed Israel's classification from underdeveloped to developed nation, thereby cutting the loans made available to this country. Up until two years ago Israel received about \$30m. a year from the World Bank.

Now, only loans arranged for before the reclassification are being granted.

The extraordinary financial circumstances in Israel will be discussed with McNamara and other Bank

officials, in an attempt to get the decision reviewed. Israel has a very large deficit in its balance of payments, and total debts of \$10 billion. Another particular circumstance is Israel's high cost of defence. The per-capita income of \$2,600 per year is an illusory figure, since it includes expenses for defence purposes. Also, the official exchange rate is below the real rate. The per-capita income appears greater because of the difference between the effective rate and the official rate.

The World Bank's reclassification may have an adverse influence on other organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund, which has lent Israel \$350m. up till now, classifying Israel as an underdeveloped country.

(Leader, page 3.)

Doctors postpone strike to June 14

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The central committee of the Medical Association yesterday decided to postpone until June 14 its "non-admission" strike at government hospitals.

Simba Keizman, secretary-general of the IMA, told The Jerusalem Post that the decision was taken because of "encouraging signs" that all outstanding payments due government hospital doctors would be paid by then. The Ministry of Health announced earlier this week that advances on the sums due the doctors would reach banks today and the rest within a few days.

Back pay is due three classes of doctors — medical directors of hospitals, heads of departments, and senior physicians for stand-by duty. Under the "non-admission" strike, which was set for today, all patients applying for admission to government hospitals would be sent to Kupat Holim hospitals, unless they needed emergency treatment.

Zvi Heller dies at 88

Dr. Zvi Heller, 88, a prominent Polish Zionist leader, was buried yesterday in Tel Aviv's Nahalat Yitzhak cemetery.

Heller, a graduate of Brussels, Vienna, and Lower universities, held degrees in medicine, social sciences and law. He served in the Polish parliament from 1922 to 1933, and was active in the Labour Zionist Movement. He first settled in Israel in 1935, but returned to Poland in 1939 on a Jewish National Fund mission.

From 1940, Heller lived in Tel Aviv. His numerous civic positions included that of Tel Aviv municipal magistrate.

Dr. Heller is survived by his wife Dr. Esther Heller, a Kupat Holim pediatrician, a daughter, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

A COMMUNITY COLLEGE for the Match Yehuda Regional Council was opened yesterday in the Ein Kerem suburb of Jerusalem. The college was opened in cooperation with the Rockland Community College in New York, and its graduates will receive diplomas from Rockland.

HITCH OVER AHDUT'S LETTERS

Histadrut campaign hits the air waves

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Technicalities over the choice of letters to represent the Ahdut list in the Histadrut elections may cause a hitch in the campaign, now in its final phase.

The Histadrut election committee, which has approved 11 lists and given two others until tonight to round up the required number of supporters, ruled out Ahdut's original choice of the Hebrew letters "alef bet."

Ahdut list leader Hillel Seidel took his case to the district court here yesterday, claiming that his choice had been known to the Histadrut election committee for some time and that he had prepared all his election publicity accordingly.

The Alignment, which opposed use of the letter by Seidel, claimed that they closely resembled the letters "alef tav," the old campaign letters of the Mapai-Ahdut Avoda front, and could be mistaken by voters.

The court gave the Histadrut election committee until tomorrow night to reach a compromise, or it will

hand down a verdict of its own.

Meanwhile, Histadrut Secretary-General Yerubam Meshel will open the Alignment's campaign in election radio broadcasts this morning with a frontal assault on both the Likud and DMC lists. The two parties will be identified as a de facto coalition against the Alignment, and will come under a joint attack. Meshel's pre-attack speech, to be broadcast at 7 a.m., is an attack against what he calls concerted attempts by both parties to "break up the uniformity of the Histadrut and its enterprises and thereby to weaken it."

The first complaints to the election "fair play" committee yesterday concerned the defacing of Alignment billboards in the Emek Hefer area (near Netanya).

Billboards put up near Kibbutz Shefayim and at other points along the Haifa-Tel Aviv expressway were defaced during the night. The tar brushes were wielded by Gush Emunim youngsters, local farmers said.

Landau laments political intrusion in High Court

By YA'ACOV ABDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Chief Justice Moshe Landau on Sunday warned that the High Court of Justice must resist pressures to convert it into a platform for current political librettos, and the trend to clothe political issues in legal garb.

He was addressing a meeting commemorating the ninth anniversary of the death of Abraham Weizmann, held by the Bar Association, the Ze'ev Jabotinsky Lodge, the Rotary Club and Haifa University.

Dr. Landau said it sometimes seems that young lawyers in Israel open the morning paper with the main purpose of finding something that can be turned into a case for the High Court, which is open to all for a minimal fee.

He warned that the process of law must not be abused to serve political ends, if the nation's unqualified trust in the judiciary is not to be undermined. Quoting the dean of the Hebrew University's Faculty of Law, he said that at a time of a general drop in moral values, it was the law which served as "a second line of defence of a healthy society."

The court must resist the tendency of lawyers to declaim the rights of the individual and the public from the High Court stage, lest the tribunal be overwhelmed by these cases and prevented from carrying out its proper functions. This can be done by requiring a petitioner to prove material personal damage to his client's interest and to draw the line between political forces and a conflict between political forces. The line was not always clear, Dr. Landau conceded, and the two may overlap. Thus, the court was recently called upon to deal with ministers dismissing, ministers dismissed, and ministers resigning. But here it was

a genuine question of interpreting the law.

Another example of undue pressure against "the second line of defence" in the relationship between law and politics is the question of a constitution. Justice Landau said he had in the past expressed reservations about a bill of rights on the model of the U.S. Constitution which would empower the courts to void ordinary legislation passed by the Knesset.

Referring to the problem of protecting a minority against the denial of vital rights by a parliamentary majority, he had written: "Can this really be accomplished by way of declaration in a constitution? Could not the opposite be the result: that such a declaration might serve to buttress the view of the majority forever, or at least make it difficult to gain acceptance for the views of the minority of today when it becomes a majority in the future?"

Honorary consul dies in Manila

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Ernest Simke, the honorary consul-general of Israel in the Philippines, died yesterday in Manila, aged 68.

Simke, who was born and brought up in Berlin and emigrated to Shanghai in the 1930s; moved to Manila before World War Two, and was active in the jewelry and pharmaceutical businesses.

As a pillar of the Jewish community in Manila, he was instrumental in persuading the Philippines to be the only Asian country to approve the UN partition vote in 1947, whereby Israel was accorded its independence.

In 1948 he became the honorary consul-general, keeping the post even after an Israeli ambassador was appointed in the 50s — an extremely rare arrangement.

During the Japanese occupation, he was held with a large number of other westerners in the notorious internment camp at the Jesuit University of Santo Tomas in Manila.

He maintained excellent relations with the successive Philippine rulers and regimes and served as an effective channel for transmitting Israeli views and problems to the authorities.

Simke leaves a daughter and a son, both married.

Arye Nir, former prisons chief, dies at 65

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Former prisons commissioner Arye Nir died yesterday morning at Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital following a prolonged illness. He was 65.

The funeral was held with full military honours at Mt. Herzl yesterday afternoon. Present were Police Minister Shlomo Hillel; Menahem Fogelman, director-general of the Police Ministry; Police Inspector-General Haim Tabort; and Prisons Commissioner Haim Levi.

Eulogies were delivered by Rabbi Abraham Elson, chaplain of the police and prisons service, and the deputy prisons commissioner, Avraham Turgeeman.

Nir, who was born in Poland, came to this country at the age of 13. Following service in the Hagana he was imprisoned by the British in 1946, remaining behind bars until 1948.

He often boasted that he was one of the few prison officials of his rank in the world who had actually served time.

While a convict, he was made supervisor of the Jewish prisoners in the Jerusalem central prison. However, during an attack by Arab prisoners on their Jewish counterparts, he was severely injured and transferred.

Nir was appointed prisons commissioner in 1958. In the wake of a mass escape from Shatta Prison. He retired in 1976 and was appointed special adviser to the police minister.

He left a wife and four daughters.

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KODAK in our KODAK Lab
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Sale — Exchange — Purchase
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Cabinet gets army 'copter crash report

Post Military Correspondent

The military authorities have presented the cabinet with the findings of the commission of inquiry into the helicopter crash last month which killed 54 soldiers. The decision whether to publish the findings, the army spokesman told The Jerusalem Post last night, rests with the government.

The findings were presented to the cabinet, sitting at the Ministerial Security Committee, a format which bans publication of any details of its discussions.

It is believed that a partial release of the causes of the crash, which occurred during a paratroop training exercise in the Jordan Valley on May 10, will be made in deference to the bereaved families. The timing of the announcement is not known, but it may follow a special cabinet meeting on security issues scheduled for Friday.

Immediately after the crash, Chief of Staff Mordechai Gur appointed a commission of inquiry under Aluf Avraham Ori.

The commission completed its work two weeks ago, but the army delayed handing its findings over to the cabinet until the report was reviewed by the army's judge advocate-general, who was abroad at the time.

This army has adopted a policy of total silence regarding the crash; and all parties questioned yesterday, including the spokesman, refused to discuss the subject.

The crash was the worst training accident in Israeli military history.

Police say Haifa resident killed himself

HAIFA (Him). — A police investigation has concluded that Berko Abramowitz, 68, committed suicide last week.

Police originally believed that Abramowitz, discovered in the bathroom of his home at 2 Rehov Hassen, Haifa, was killed by a relative. During the course of the investigation, it became clear that the relative, a sickly man, had been unable to defend himself against Abramowitz in a fight over an inheritance, left by Abramowitz's recently deceased wife. Thinking he had killed his relative, Abramowitz committed suicide.

The relative was taken to Rothschild Hospital for treatment.

Uzan in Rumania

BUCHAREST (AP). — Israel's Agriculture Minister Aharon Uzan arrived here yesterday for talks with his Rumanian counterpart and a continuation of the steady relations which Rumania maintains with Israel — the only East European country to do so.

The local news agency Agerpres gave a low-key account of Uzan's arrival, merely saying that he was invited by the Ministry of Agriculture and the food industry, and that the talks "between the two ministers" had started.

Rumania's minister of agriculture and the food industry is Angelo Miclescu.

CELIA KUNIN

Beloved wife of the late Morris

Devoted mother of Sylvia Levison and Reubin Kunin

Dear sister of Fannie Tomshinsky, Bertha Wiener and Sophie Friedland

Loving grandmother of Ruth, Harold, Michael — Ann, David, Barbara, Marsha and Mitchell

Cherished great-grandmother of Marc, Michael, Anthony, Helene and Zachary

Services were held Monday, June 6, 1977, in New York City.

With deep sorrow we announce the passing of our dear father and grandfather

SHMUEL LICHTBLUM

The funeral will leave today, Tuesday, June 7, 1977 at 3 p.m. from the Municipal Funeral Parlour, Rehov Dafna, for the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery.

The Mourners:

His son and daughter-in-law, Naomi (Shepherd) and Yehuda Layish grandchildren, Yehoshua, Sara and Yitzhak. Families, Rounoth, Shepherd, Danziger, Rosen and Ginsburg.

With great sorrow we announce the death of our dear husband, brother and uncle

DAVID LAWRENCE

Shiva at 6 Rehov Hahavatzet, Kiron, 1.6.77

The bereaved family
Tel Aviv, London

With deep sorrow we announce that our beloved father

ERNEST SIMKE

Honorary Consul General of Israel in the Philippines
passed away last night in Manila.

His children:
Jack Simke,
Susi and Pedro Bilal
and grandchildren

Sophia and Abe Krausoff
of Merion, Pa.

extend heartfelt sympathies to
Sylvia Shapiro
on the passing of her dear husband

EZRA SHAPIRO

our good friend of many years

In memory of our dear colleague

CLYDE BERNSTEIN

Pharmacist, Maalot Dafna

Israel Pharmacists Organization

On the thirtieth day after the death of our dear

CLYDE BERNSTEIN

Pharmacist, Maalot Dafna, Jerusalem

There will be a headstone unveiling and memorial service at the Mt. of Olives cemetery today, Tuesday, June 7, 1977.

We shall meet outside the Intercontinental Hotel at 2.30 p.m.

Friends, and Clients of the Pharmacy

Ministry of Tourism

Nathan Family

The funeral of

Rabbi SHMUEL NATHAN

will be held today, Tuesday, June 7, 1977.

The funeral procession will pass the Ministry of Tourism office at 10.45 a.m.; the public will be able to pay last respects in the plaza of the Yeshurun Synagogue, Jerusalem, at 11.00 a.m.

Rabbi Nathan will be laid to rest on the Mount of Olives.

American Friends of Yeshurun Organization—
Jerusalem Inc. (U.S.A.)
mourn the loss of

Rabbi SAMUEL NATHAN

Chairman and devoted member of Yeshurun Organization
and its Central Synagogue in Jerusalem
And express sincere condolences to his wife and family.

Ruthie (née Mann) and Zvi Feine

are happy to announce
the birth of their

SON

Jerusalem

June 5, 1977
Sivan 20, 5737

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Nahman Farkas escapes again

SAFAD. — Escape artist Nahman Farkas yesterday morning eluded the police who tried to take him on a tour of plots of land on which he is suspected of having planted cannabis for the production of marijuana.

Farkas was arrested at Moshav Amirim at 4 a.m. after the illegal plant was found on one of his plots there. He was about to be taken to another plot when he got away, in handcuffs, and disappeared in Wadi Tawahin. Local police chief pakad Shlomo Rois said the search would go on until Farkas was caught again.

Farkas has gained notoriety in recent years for his numerous jailbreaks and other acts of eluding the law, following charges of drug violations, petty crime, and domestic disorder.

Last December, Farkas pleaded guilty in a Safad Magistrate's Court to charges of theft, damage to property, violence and intimidation. He received a suspended three-month sentence on the understanding that he would start a new life as a shepherd in the desert. At that time, Farkas' defence attorney described his client as a man unfit for civilization.

3 Jews stabbed in fight with Arabs

Jerusalem Post Staff
UPPER NAZARETH. — Three Jewish youths, one of them a soldier, were stabbed by two young Arabs here on Sunday night in a fight that developed during a folk-dance event in Kikar Hagail.

The wounded youths were taken to hospital in Afula, where two of them were reported seriously injured with multiple knife wounds but out of danger. All three are from Upper Nazareth.

In the disorder that followed the fight the assailants escaped and are being sought by the police. Eyewitnesses said both were residents of Nazareth.

Eyewitnesses said the stabbing came after the Jewish youths came to the assistance of some girls who had been accosted by the two Arabs.



Singer Frank Sinatra accepted the Israel Cultural Award from Simcha Dinits, Israel's ambassador to Washington, at a belated Independence Day dinner-dance in the U.S. capital on Sunday. Sinatra expressed his love for the Jewish State and quipped, "If they ever need me, I have yarmulke and will travel." The singer did not per-

form for the 1,150 people at the dinner, each of whom bought a minimum of \$3,500 worth of Israel Bonds in order to attend, but did arrange for opera star Robert Merrill to sing in his stead. Seen here, left to right, are the ambassador, Mrs. Sinatra, Sinatra, and Mrs. Dinits.

(AP radiophoto)

Police wrap up details of double murder in Jerusalem neighbourhood

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The case against Neanel Krasnitsky in the double murder of his estranged wife and her friend is being completed, police sources said yesterday.

Pinka, Krasnitsky (whose name was earlier reported as Krasnatsky) and Ovadia Shalazar, both 46, were gunned down eight days ago in the quiet Rehov Yehoshafat of Jerusalem's Greek Colony only minutes after Shalazar brought his companion back to her mother's flat. Eyewitnesses saw a white Chevrolet pulling away from the kerf immediately following the gun blasts.

The police found the car on the following morning, in the garage which Krasnitsky owns in Beersheva. They also say they have a witness, the 17-year-old girl friend of Krasnitsky's soldier-son, who accompanied the suspect to and from the capital.

According to the police the girl, who originally was to have provided an alibi for the suspect, told her they

drove north before the crime, leaving the son off at his base. Later, she allegedly waited in the car while it was parked in the Greek Colony, and drove off with the suspect after the crime.

She also allegedly told police that the suspect threw a weapon from the window of the car as he drove along. The police found a pistol in the car, but not the one used in the murder.

First international conference on drugs

The first-ever international congress on social pharmacology will be held at the Plaza Hotel in Jerusalem June 19-21 under the auspices of the Jerusalem Centre for Intervention in the Use of Drugs.

The central topic of the congress will be research into the continuously growing trend towards the use of medicine without a doctor's prescription, and the use of illegal drugs.

Three injured as Molotov cocktail thrown into home

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Police believe that an underworld quarrel was the reason a Molotov cocktail was thrown on Sunday evening at the Yad Elihu home of a coffee-house owner.

According to the police, the Molotov cocktail was hurled at the ground-floor apartment of Shmuel Ben-Aharon, 41, in Rehov Buher about midnight.

Three residents of the building were slightly injured by flying glass but members of Ben-Aharon's family were unhurt.

One of the tenants told police that he noticed a car speeding away shortly before the bomb exploded. "Police attribute the incident to a 'settling of accounts,'" Ben-Aharon owns a coffee house in the Hatikva Quarter, where, according to the police, card games take place.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY JURIST SAYS:

'No legal Arab claim to Judea, Samaria'

By MOSHE KOHN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Under international law, neither Jordan nor any other Arab state has any sovereign territorial rights in East Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, or any other part of what was Mandatory (western) Palestine when Britain surrendered the mandate at midnight on May 14, 1948.

This was asserted by Yehuda Z. Blum, professor of international law at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, at yesterday afternoon's session of the three-day seminar on "Jerusalem and the Administered Territories: 1967-1977." The seminar is being held at the Truman Research Institute on Mount Scopus.

No state today has any sovereignty claims to what was Mandatory Palestine that are better than, or even equal to, Israel's claims. Prof. Blum said. What is known as the "right of self-determination," insofar as it implies a right to territorial sovereignty, was never defined in international law as, or even intended to be, determined on purely subjective grounds.

The Jewish people and then the State of Israel retained their rights in western Palestine. Prof. Blum said, because the official Jewish representation at the time, the Jewish Agency, accepted the UN partition recommendation — "It was not a 'resolution,'" he said — of November 29, 1947. The agency accepted it, however, on condition that the Arabs also accepted it and that it was implemented peacefully.

The Arabs rejected the recommendation — which they had a right to do, he said. However, in violation of the UN charter, they then used force in an attempt to prevent its implementation. As a result, by the time the British surrendered the mandate, the UN recommendation for the establishment of a Jewish and an Arab state in western Palestine and for the internationalization of Jerusalem and part of its environs, in effect, no longer existed.

Under international law, Prof. Blum continued, the Arab use of force in 1948 was an act of aggression, not self-defence. As such, no rights accrued to them from that act; or, at best, they gained only those rights that international law grants to, along with the restrictions it imposes on, a "conquering" and "occupying" army. They gained no rights of sovereignty and no right to take any

measures leading to an extension of sovereignty over the territory occupied by an act of aggression.

And the fact is, Prof. Blum noted, that Jordan's annexation of Judea and Samaria early in 1950 has never been recognized by anyone but Pakistan and Britain, and her annexation of eastern Jerusalem has been recognized only by Pakistan.

It is paradoxical, the professor said, that whereas before 1967 Israel made every effort to persuade Jordan and the rest of the international community to give legitimacy and permanence of boundaries to the 1949 Jordan-Israel armistice lines, since the Six Day War it is the Arabs and their supporters who demand this.

"It is only since 1967 that the whole world recognizes Jordan's rights in Jerusalem," Prof. Blum noted.

This morning's session will be devoted to economics, including "The Causes of Economic Growth in the Administered Territories."

This afternoon's session, beginning at 2:30, will be held in English.

At 8:30 tonight, Moshe Dayan, Abba Eban and former Jordanian Defence Minister Anwar Nusseiba are scheduled to discuss "Jerusalem and the Administered Territories, 1967-1977 — Lessons and Prospects."

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Protests at plight of Syrian Jewry

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A young woman student will elicit in a cage at 91-93 Dizengoff Street from 11:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. today in protest against the plight of 520 Jewish girls in Syria who cannot find husbands unless they leave that country.

This is one of the events the National Union of Israeli Students has planned to mark International Solidarity Day with Syrian Jewry.

This evening, the union and the Central Office of Information will sponsor a public meeting on behalf of Syrian Jewry at Beit Harofeh here.

Bomb dismantled in East Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A small explosive charge was found and dismantled in East Jerusalem yesterday before it could do any damage, police announced.

The explosive, in a plastic bag, was deposited outside the labour exchange in A-Zahara Street, in the East Jerusalem business district. Employees at the exchange noticed it when they came to work at 7 o'clock.

They called the police, who dismantled the bomb.

Labour official says local Arabs ungrateful

By YOEL DAR
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Extreme nationalism and hostility towards Israel have gained ground among the Arab population, the head of the Labour Party's Arab Department, Ra'anan Cohen, claims in a memorandum sent to the government and Labour Party leaders following the elections.

"We are witnessing a process of alienation and separatism instigated from outside the country," Cohen said. He complained that this "tends to obscure the government's efforts to promote and integrate the Arab population."

Commenting on the Beduin vote in Galilee, Cohen alleged that many serving in the security forces and taking part in army operations sup-

ported Rakah. Arabs employed in government and Histadrut offices, including teachers, made no effort to assist any pro-Israel parties, he wrote, adding that many teachers declared themselves in favour of Rakah.

"The government's help toward the development of the Arab community has not been appreciated," he lamented.

Cohen cited the case of Umm el-Fahm whose local council received a 2,000 dunam land grant for development purposes as well as other forms of aid. "If that raised hopes for a strong backing for the Labour Party, they were disappointed, because Rakah won 56 per cent of the votes there, compared with 9 per cent for the Alignment," he wrote.

Rosen warns of future employment difficulties for new immigrants

By JIMMY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Over 800 college-educated immigrants who have been living in absorption centres around the country for more than four months have not yet received practical offers for work. The job outlook for an additional 3,000 olim whose employers receive temporary government subsidies is also bleak.

Absorption and Housing Minister Shlomo Rosen warned of the future employment difficulties for olim in a report on absorption he was asked to present to the cabinet on May 8. Since the government has not found time to discuss immigrant problems since that date, Rosen decided to release his report to the press yesterday.

In the nine-page document, the minister wrote that the lack of proper and productive employment for olim has resulted from the slowdown of the economy and budget cutbacks at public institutions that ordinarily hire professionals. "Instead of the economy suiting itself to the human treasure provided by olim," he stated, "two have had to put great efforts into suiting the olim to the economy."

Rosen noted that 72,000 new settlers arrived from 1974 through 1976, compared to 153,000 in the three previous years. About 60 per cent of those from the West are single; the families average a low 3.1 persons (compared to 3.8 among veteran Israeli families).

(The Central Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday that 7,500 olim arrived in the first five months of this year, about the same as for the comparable period last year.)

Along with fewer exit visas granted by the Soviet Union and the "pitiful inadequacy" of Jewish education in the Diaspora, Rosen blamed those responsible for encouraging olim (the Jewish Agency and Jewish organizations were meant but not mentioned specifically) for the slump in olim. "The system of olim promotion in the Diaspora is not working," he maintained, "and the subject of olim is not given high priority in Israeli society."

Problem families — with one parent, many children, infant parents, handicapped or the chronically disadvantaged — are particularly difficult to absorb, according to the minister. They have constituted about one-fourth of all olim in the last three years, and about one-third of immigrants from the Soviet Union.

National Insurance payments, which guarantee a minimum income to the aged and to large families, have been of great help, as has a special new plan for middle-aged olim from distressed countries who do not bring with them any pension rights. Because of "intensive care" for these problem families, Rosen said, the ministry has turned most of them into independent citizens, with "only about 2 per cent sent to local welfare offices."

Rosen recommended to the cabinet in the report that olim and absorption be placed squarely in the hands of one body responsible to the government.

(The unimplemented and nearly forgotten Horev Commission report of a year ago recommended a supreme absorption authority headed by the Jewish Agency.)

The government, he continued, should appoint an inter-ministerial committee to prepare a plan for absorbing 50,000 olim or more annually — so that housing, employment and other assistance would be ready for any number that actually came. Ten thousand apartments should be built annually by the government in areas suitable for absorption, Rosen suggested, so that a sufficient and varied inventory of flats for olim becomes available.

Rosen also urged that all new immigrants who are not hired after their arrival (except those who refuse to take job retraining courses or to accept proper jobs that are available) be awarded unemployment benefits from the National Insurance Institute until they find work.

Absorption Ministry sources expressed "great disappointment" that the minister's report, though ordered for presentation at the cabinet a month ago and written before the Knesset elections, has not yet been discussed.

Use of energy could be cut by 15%

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Israel is an efficient user of energy but 10 to 15 per cent of its consumption could be saved, according to Dr. Shlomo Brovender, of the government's Environmental Protection Service. Energy consumption per capita is up to 40 per cent higher than the world average well above that in the underdeveloped world, but at the bottom of the scale among developed countries.

Brovender, who was addressing

last week's scientific conference of the Israel Ecological Society, said that 36 countries in the world use more energy per capita.

Dr. Dan Weimer, of the Electric Corporation, told the conference that the proposed canal between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea would make only a modest contribution to electricity generation. He said the canal should be built all the same, "because no opportunity should be passed up."

A hydro-electric power station harnessed to the Mediterranean-Dead Sea canal could generate up to 300 megawatts if operated during peak hours of consumption, he said. It could take the place of gas turbines which are run on expensive fuel.

The most promising alternative calls for a flow of 1,250 million cubic metres of Mediterranean seawater a year into the Dead Sea. That would raise its surface by five metres — back to its 393 metres below sea level. (If a larger volume of water were channelled into the Dead Sea, high dams would have to be raised to protect the Dead Sea Works.)

Dr. Weimer said the Gur committee (which is charged with studying the Dead Sea canal project) had examined four alternative routes — through the Jezreel Plain to the Jordan Valley; tunnels through the Judean Hills; a canal passing near Dimena; and a route starting south of Ashkelon to the Arava. The last of the four was ruled out, he said, because it would have involved the need for nuclear blasting operations.

The head of the Electric Corporation's environmental quality department, Yehuda Gatt, told the conference the company has commissioned a firm of landscape architects to plan a green belt and the entire environment around the

Hadera power station, now under construction. Electro-static filters would be used to collect "over 99 per cent of the dust" arising from burning coal in the furnaces — "a higher standard of emission prevention than that in force in the U.S.," Gatt said. Two smoke stacks 250 metres high will release sulphur dioxide into the air, but "during 99 per cent of the time, its concentration will not rise beyond 50 per cent of the permitted level."

The Electric Corporation is learning from the experience of electric power companies around the world, which sell the residual ash from coal burning as a useful raw material for the cement and construction industries. The company has asked the Technion for a study of ash uses in industry.

Strelitz to head '78 UJA campaign

The United Jewish Appeal has named Leonard R. Strelitz of Norfolk, Virginia, as general chairman of its 1978 campaign. Outgoing general chairman Frank R. Lautenberg is the new president of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc.

At the closing luncheon of the 1977 campaign in New York last week, at which both men assumed their new offices, they announced that, with the current campaign 80 per cent completed, a final pledge total of \$47m. is projected — the most successful UJA fund-raising campaign since the Yem Kippur War.

More than \$2m. of the total came from the UJA's Walk-A-Thon held in nearly 150 communities in the U.S. and Canada on May 15.

The finest part of the 3000-odd years' history of Israel to Swissair is the past 30 years.

This fragment of an utterance by the prophet Isaiah is from the scrolls found in a cave by the Dead Sea.

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After all, since 1947 we've flown many thousands of visitors to Israel each year — businessmen, agronomists, tourists, pilgrims, students, technicians, to say nothing of archaeologists. Granted, these past 30 years may be a modest period in the vast stretch of Israel's history; but for young, modern Israel it is surely a significant one.

When one can look back on so much successful development and cooperation, certainly the prospect of the next thirty to 3000 years should evoke a mood of confidence. Our thanks.

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Kuwait commandos overcome crippled Lebanese hijacker

KUWAIT. — Kuwaiti army commandos yesterday overpowered a gun-and-grenade-wielding hijacker in a wheelchair who held 110 persons hostage on a jet aircraft at its demand for \$1.5m., officials said.

The hijacker, identified as a 27-year-old Lebanese named Nasser Mohammed Khaled, had boarded a Middle East Airlines Boeing 707 on Sunday in Beirut. Before it reached its destination in Baghdad, he drew a gun and forced the captain to fly to Kuwait.

Officials said Khaled had also carried a hand grenade aboard the plane and apparently was not searched thoroughly in Beirut since he was confined to the wheelchair. "He told us he needed the money for medical treatment," airport officials said.

Khaled demanded a 500,000 Kuwaiti dinar ransom (\$1.5m.) to be paid by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq. "When our commando unit boarded the aircraft, the hijacker fired one shot at them. The shot missed our men," said Kuwaiti Interior and Defence Minister Sheikh Sa'ad al-Ahmed al-Salem al-Sahah. Sheikh Sa'ad said, "after several

hours of negotiations we realized that we had to take quick action and release the passenger."

In Beirut, government officials confirmed the hijacker was partially paralysed as a result of wounds he had suffered during Lebanon's civil war. "We told the hijacker he could have come to Kuwait any time he wanted for medical treatment," Sheikh Sa'ad said.

The commandos, dressed as technicians, boarded the plane on the pretext that they had to fix the air conditioning to relieve the plane's occupants, who were suffering in the desert heat on the runway at Kuwait airport. The air conditioning had been purposely turned off as part of the ruse, officials told reporters later.

With the help of two male stewards, the commandos suddenly grabbed Khaled, who was able to fire a single shot which harmlessly penetrated the floor.

The hijacker was brought down the plane's ramp with his hands tied behind his back. Kuwaiti authorities have not said what they intend to do with him. (AP, UPI)

Vital Rhodesia railroad link is blown up

SALISBURY. — Black nationalist guerrillas yesterday blasted a stretch of railroad track in the Rhodesian heartland causing no casualties but disrupting train services between Salisbury and Bulawayo — Rhodesia's biggest cities.

A military communique said the incident occurred during the night. The attack was the third in two days in areas where guerrillas previously had not operated.

"There was no damage to rolling stock nor were there any casualties to passengers or railway personnel. Repairs to the damaged tracks are being effected," the communique said. The incident took place on the track linking southwestern Bulawayo and Salisbury, about 350 km. to the northeast.

Military sources said the stretch of destroyed track runs outside the town of Sherwood, located in the centre of the country, 170 km. southeast of the capital.

The mail train coming from Bulawayo arrived in Salisbury eight hours late as a result of the incident. The first of its type in central Rhodesia. Railroad track has been destroyed in southwestern and southeastern Rhodesia in the past.

The attack on the line follows guerrilla action in the northwest on Saturday, when pylons carrying power lines from the Kariba hydro-electric plant were blown up.

The pylons were repaired and normal supplies to Salisbury were resumed on Sunday.

Kariba village and its army barracks were the target of a rocket attack at dusk on Saturday. Rhodesia said the rockets were launched from neighbouring Zambia — prompting speculation that Rhodesian troops might make a "hot pursuit" strike into that country as they did against Mozambique last week. (UPI, Reuters)

Mystery killer in NY taunts police with vague clues

NEW YORK (AP). — A gunman suspected in the killings of five persons is taunting New York officials with vague clues about his identity, challenging authorities to catch him, police say.

The killer identified himself with several nicknames in a communique last week to New York "Daily News" columnist Jimmy Breslin. The nicknames include, "The Duke of Death" and "John 'Whistles' — rapist and suffocator of young girls."

The names had been withheld because police wanted time to check them out in an effort to find leads to the man who also calls himself the "Son of Sam," and is also known as the "4 Killer" because of the gun used in the murders.

Unable to establish any connection between the names and actual persons, the police released the list in hopes that anyone who recognized any of the names would come forward. The letter to Breslin was published by the newspaper yesterday with a reproduced portion that included the nicknames.

Somalis buzz U.S. plane over Djibouti

DJIBOUTI (UPI). — A U.S. Hercules transport owned by a U.S. company called Alaska International Airways was briefly buzzed on Sunday by two Soviet-built MiG-17s of the Somali air force, aviation sources said yesterday. The pilot, flying from the Somalia capital of Mogadishu to Saudi Arabia, landed a few minutes later at the port of Djibouti on the Horn of Africa.



Nelloke Ellenbroek-Prinsen (left) and Annie Brouwer-Korf told a press conference in Assen, the Netherlands, yesterday that the 50-odd hostages being held on a train by South Moluccan guerrillas were in "reasonably good condition," and that the most severe immediate problem they faced was boredom. The two young women, both pregnant, were released by the gunmen on Sunday evening and were later pronounced fit by physicians. No further developments in the 16-day hostage drama were reported as of last night. (AP radiophoto)

Brezhnev blames Hua for not improving Soviet-Chinese ties

MOSCOW (UPI). — Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev yesterday blamed the new Peking leadership under Chairman Hua Kuo-feng for a failure to improve Soviet-Chinese relations.

In answer to questions submitted by the Japanese daily "Asahi Shimbun," Brezhnev said, "The absence of any changes for the better in Soviet-Chinese relations is the responsibility of the other side."

"The new Chinese leadership, unfortunately, follows the old, and I would say, well-trodden road."

"It is a fact that the campaign of attacks on the policy of detente is being continued and any measures in the area of disarmament are being impeded," Brezhnev said. The Soviet leader singled out Chinese accusations that the Soviet

Union seeks hegemony in Asia and elsewhere.

"Take the thesis of struggle against hegemony. Maybe some people do not see anything dangerous in it. But are not attempts being made to sow discord between states under the cover of this thesis or at least to prevent an improvement of relations between them?" Brezhnev asked.

The Soviet leader's personal comments on China underscored a recent escalation of the war of words between the two Communist giants, following a Soviet-observed lull in the wake of the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry and the official press have denounced Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the new Peking leadership for continuing a vitriolic anti-Soviet campaign and following Maoist policies in general.

Saudis said hiking oil price in July

BEIRUT (UPI). — Saudi Arabia is likely to hike its oil prices by five per cent next month as a direct result of the collapse of the North-South talks between developed and developing nations in Paris last week, the Middle East Economic Survey (Mees) said yesterday.

The authoritative bulletin said this move would pave the way for an end to the price war that has split the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) since last year.

Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates split from the other 11 members of Opec, by deciding, to stick to a five per cent price increase for all of 1977 while the majority agreed on a 10 per cent rise for the first half of the year and an ad-

ditional five per cent to go into effect in July.

The Saudis had repeatedly pegged their determination to hold the line on oil prices to two factors — tangible progress at the North-South talks and increased support for the Arab point of view in the Middle East conflict by Western nations, particularly the U.S.

Saudi Crown Prince Fahd had already indicated that the Saudis plan to raise their prices gradually by five per cent by the end of the year. Mees said, however, that the collapse of the Paris talks precipitated the Saudi decision to move more quickly and thereby set the stage for a unified price structure by the time Opec convenes at its next regularly scheduled meeting in Stockholm on July 12.

Blaze at Saudi oilfield put out

BAHRAIN (Reuters). — Fire which broke out on Saturday at Saudi Arabia's Abqaiq oilfield was completely extinguished, a spokesman for the Arabian-American Oil Company (Aramco) said yesterday.

Contacted by telephone in Dharan the spokesman, Faisal al-Bassam, Aramco's vice-president in charge of public relations, said, "There is no fire whatsoever at Abqaiq. Saturday's fire was contained within two and a half or three hours and completely extinguished."

He added that the fire was very minor compared to last month's fire at the same oilfield. Bassam said the blaze was caused

by a rupture of a gas pipeline and experts started repairing it and production was not affected.

Abqaiq is Saudi Arabia's second largest on-shore oilfield and Saudi officials sources have said the pipeline rupture was caused by wear and tear from intense desert heat.

10b. Kuwait surplus

NICOSIA (AP). — Kuwait, with a population of one million, amassed a financial surplus of more than \$400 in the 15-month fiscal year of 1976-77, the "Middle East Economic Survey" reported.

Mitchell, Haldeman ordered to prison for Watergate

WASHINGTON (UPI). — Former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell and White House aide H.R. Haldeman yesterday were ordered to prison on June 22 for their part in the Watergate cover-up.

U.S. District Judge John Sirica told the two top aides of former President Richard Nixon they had two weeks to wind up their personal affairs, before beginning their sentences of 30 months to eight years for obstructing justice, conspiracy and perjury in America's worst political scandal.

In a brief four-minute hearing in the last legal chapter of the Watergate episode that drove Nixon from office, Sirica told Mitchell and Haldeman, who was once the White House chief of staff:

"The court will grant Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Haldeman until Wednesday, June 22 to put their personal affairs in order. On that date each of you will report to the U.S. marshal in the District of Columbia at 10 a.m. or if a specific institution has been designated you will report there by noon on June 22."

John Ehrlichman, Nixon's chief domestic affairs adviser, also was sentenced in the cover-up, but last summer voluntarily began serving his sentence while awaiting his

Supreme Court appeal. Haldeman has arranged with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons to serve his term at the minimum security federal prison camp at Lompoc, California, 160 kms. north of his Los Angeles home. No decision has been made for Mitchell, who probably will go to the Allenwood Camp in Pennsylvania.

The Supreme Court has turned down appeals by Mitchell and Haldeman to review their convictions. The two have until June 17 — the fifth anniversary of the Watergate break-in — to make a final appeal to the high court, but the justices rarely change their minds.

As he entered the courthouse Mitchell became angered at the crowd of reporters shouting microphones in his face.

"I'm going to come through here and if anybody puts one of those near me, I'm going to knock it down their throat," he said. Haldeman was more relaxed. "I've got a lot to say and I'm going to say it all in my book," Haldeman told reporters. He said his book, "Watergate: as it happened," was "coming along very well," but he was undecided about whether he would continue writing it while in prison.

Pakistan reports 2,000 political prisoners freed

RAWALPINDI (Reuters). — The Pakistan government yesterday said it had freed 2,000 political prisoners in the last two days since talks began to end the three-month-long opposition agitation in the country.

The government said the cases of 1,000 political prisoners left in jail

were being considered.

The figures were given in a joint statement after the second round of a long-awaited dialogue between the government and the nine-party opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) to resolve the crisis.

However, the PNA does not accept the government's contention that these remain only 1,000 political prisoners.

Although the PNA could not give an exact figure, it has repeatedly claimed that more than 50,000 of position workers and supporters were arrested, mainly in anti-government demonstrations, since the disputed March 7 general election.

Moroccan opposition chief quits cabinet

RABAT (Reuters). — Moroccan Socialist Party leader Abdel Rahman Bouabid said yesterday he was resigning as minister of state without portfolio, charging that last Friday's general elections were rigged in favour of pro-government candidates.

Bouabid was defeated by one of the pro-government candidates, who won 81 seats in Parliament. The Socialists won 16.

Along with the leaders of three other parties, Bouabid was appointed minister of state by King Hassan last March. The role of the four party leaders was to supervise the conduct of the elections.

Sanjay Gandhi's relative murdered

NEW DELHI (Reuters). — The body of Sanjay Gandhi's father-in-law, Lieutenant Colonel T.S. Anand, who was found shot dead near his farm on Saturday, was cremated on Sunday.

A post-mortem showed that the cause of death was a head injury caused by a firearm, but doctors found no other injury or mark of violence on the body. Samachar news agency reported. Police are treating the case as murder.

Colonel Anand, 48, whose daughter married former prime minister Indira Gandhi's controversial young son in 1974, was last seen alive by a servant at his wheat farm on Thursday night.

Population bomb

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. is about to begin production of nuclear warhead that can kill people without destroying property. "The Washington Post" says.

"The Post" said yesterday that the warhead for the Lance missile will be "the first practical use of the so-called neutron bomb theory which government scientists have been working on for many years."

The newspaper, quoting an unnamed nuclear weapons expert, said the new warhead "cuts down on blast and heat and thus total destruction, leaving buildings and tank standing. But the great quantities of neutrons it releases kill people."

Kidnappers threaten to kill Fiat mogul

PARIS (Reuters). — A self-styled revolutionary group has threatened to execute a senior Fiat car company executive on Saturday unless it Italian firm meets its demands, Paris newspaper reported yesterday. The businessman was kidnapped here in April.

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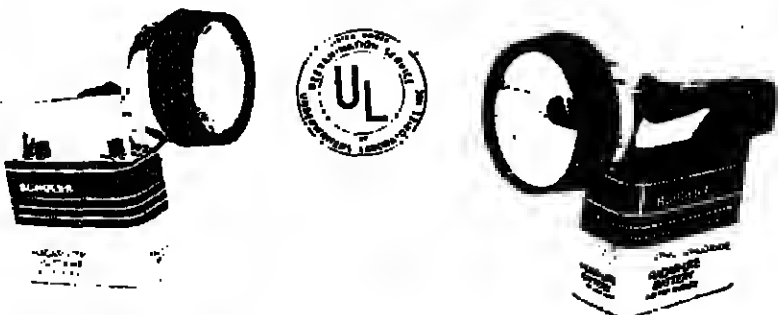
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Porcupines, principles, polarity

By HELGA DUDMAN

THERE I WAS, I told my Jerusalemite friend, in this place that looked exactly like Santa Claus' workshop. If I may use the expression. People with beards buzzed with lathes and saws and sandpaper. Wood shavings curled all over the place. And rows and rows of little wooden animals — bears, porcupines, foxes, hedgehogs, and their paws and tails and bottoms lined up to be assembled.

And who do you suppose was working there too, I asked triumphantly. This one, I thought, would be tough to guess.

"Motti Ashkenazi," she answered coolly.

Well, that's the way it goes here. You stumble across something that seems an excellent surprise — such as that Motti Ashkenazi spends his days among little wooden porcupines and bears — and it turns out that a Jerusalem girl is perfectly informed about it.

"Yes, he's helping the Russians there. It's part of what he believes — that we must do something constructive. And did you know, before that he helped at the Talbich Mental Hospital, working as a gardener but actually doing therapy with patients?"

No, I didn't. And Motti didn't tell me when we met among his beige-and-white-embroidered porcupines, which are about 15 centimetres quill to quill. He did say, when I asked, that he has a degree in physics and hopes to get back to his field when "Noy-Ba" gets on its feet.

This is a little enterprise started 3 1/2 years ago by Yaakov Blum, a Russian sculptor and graduate of the Leningrad Art Institute, soon after he arrived here. The idea was to produce decorative wooden toys for animals, which is not an easy way of making money. The only good thing Yaakov-Yasha has to say about Russia is that, in this wooden bears for tourists department, he had a simpler life there. "I just made the designs and handed them over to a factory. Here, it's difficult to create new ideas and also handle production."

"Noy-Ba" was tottering when Motti Ashkenazi — the young reservist who commanded the Budapest Outpost, the one Bar-Lev point that did not surrender and who, after the Yom Kippur war, single-handedly and apolitically sparked the protest movement which followed — happened to meet Yasha on the street in Jerusalem. He had already "adopted" another Russian family, and he and Yasha got into a conversation via Motti's dog (a Shepherd, since, of course, Motti decided to help guide the newcomer through the maze of financial, personnel, marketing, and other minefields of the economy. The workshop in the Talpitz Industrial Centre now employs about seven, and its output is sold in many local shops.

A newly developed owl — mostly eyes and quite beguiling — looked down on Yasha and Motti, both in



Motti Ashkenazi

shorts and eating sandwiches out of a heat-up refrigerator, very much in the classic tradition of production workers. We talked on two levels — about political principles, and about how you get the round-head of the hedgehog into its carved body when the opening for the head is smaller than the ball; if this is at all clear.

"That's technology," said Yasha, explaining the latter in Hebrew spiced with Russian. The secret, for readers who may some day be faced with the problem, is to get the hedgehog's body wet so that the wood expands. Then the dry head is inserted. Then the body dries and shrinks. And there you are.

This part of the conversation had, of course, no political symbolism. Yasha did, however, suggest a design for a decoration representing Israeli politics: "A ring of crocodiles, each eating the others' tail." Then a "big Russian laugh." What about politics? "I learned all I need to know about politics in Russia. No!" Another Russian laugh. And to the suggestion that he might devise an Israeli equivalent of the Russian "babushka," wooden doll: "The only things that should be translated from Russian to Hebrew are songs."

AT THE SAME TIME, I was involved in a different discussion with Motti, who had held out at the Budapest outpost at the cost of \$2 dead; who just that week had gone to yet another funeral, with the most recent return of bodies from the Egyptian side; who had stood alone in the rain outside the Knesset four winters ago protesting that those responsible for what happened should indeed take the responsibility; who refused to let his principles ride along on anybody's political cartilage; who had protested again; just the day before, in Tel Aviv outside Likud headquarters at the Dayan appointment; and who was now talking about Keynesian economics under proto-Russianian terms.

He does not, I am told, make a powerful impression on television. He is too concerned with his principles, too rational, too lacking in theatrics. He would refuse to talk down to his audience, and perhaps

an unswerving belief in principles just cannot compete with either charisma or fanaticism.

We talked a little about productivity; we must return to the work ethic, said Motti, eating his sandwich surrounded by his bears and foxes. He had been impressed by a report (written by the economist wife of one of his physics professors) taking issue with the Keynesian view of inflationary pressures as "public demand." Her point was that the impact of inflation affects different sectors of the public very differently: some profit, others lose. But it was never seriously considered by the authorities here, he said. Its importance is that economic policy must deal justly with everybody — the entrepreneur, the salaried worker: Motti's problem is that he is concerned with justice, a concept with pathetically little sex appeal.

Our new political scene, I have heard it said, has the merit of at least getting things clearly polarized. But the two-way demonstration at Likud headquarters was not edifying, as I have heard from others who were there who had no axes to grind. One side was made up of what might be called the hook-reading public, acutely concerned with civil rights and the finer points of public order. The opposing team — with all due respect to Israeli football — seemed to consist of traditionally undisciplined supporters used to being pushed around by the police and used to pushing back. They did not exude concern over policies or issues.

"Yes, there is a new polarization," said Motti, but to judge from that crowd, it is based not on ideology but on an "emotional, personal basis." It was clear that he believes such an arrangement has elements of danger.

Yasha, meanwhile, back on the technological tricks of wet wood and twirling a beaver's head around inside its torso, was saying, "Pharaoh used the same principles in building the pyramids. You can split huge stones by inserting wood into a crack, wetting it, and letting the expansion do this work."

One thing is sure: Mr. Begin would have to go far to find a man with a harder line on Communism than Motti's partner, Yasha.

CONDESCENDINGLY amused, Shlomo Shva leisurely spins the yarns of Jaffa's candid immigrants over the last 200 years.

The tale, called "Ho Ir, Ho Em" (which literally means "O Town, O Mother"), spreads over 330 pages printed in dark sepia characters and is enlivened by illustrations taken from old books. One feels as though one is leafing through an old family album. The people described seem to be Shlomo Shva's dearly loved relatives, whether crooks, simpletons or profoundly wise men. Their worries meet his sympathy, their incongruous internal fights mellowed beneath the patina of history. In a hundred years, perhaps, our present-day conflicts will also seem as infantile and excusable. (The book has been produced jointly by the American-Israeli Publishing Society and the Tel Aviv Foundation for Literature and Arts.)

Shva's account begins with the visit of Afim, the Sultan's Minister of Finance, who built an inn for the Jewish pilgrims near Jaffa's port. Afim, incidentally, came to a sticky end: six years after his pilgrimage he was strangled, by order of his employer, who was thus relieved of repaying his debt. The Jewish community in Jaffa

Jaffa, O town, O mother

WRITERS AND READERS / Sraya Shapiro

was very small in 1820, it had been decimated by Napoleon's assault and by the instability of life in the subsequent generation. But Signor Azriel, who served as interpreter to Napoleon, survived and became a wealthy merchant. In 1841, two French tourists noted with astonishment Azriel's assertion that "nothing will become of this land until the Jews are in the government."

The tales of Old Jaffa are told here with the slightly repetitive drone assumed by stage grandfathers when, recalling the excitement of the past, Shva loves the people of Jaffa and of its suburbs, which include Tel Aviv. He sympathizes with their anxieties and commiserates with the primitive way they handled their problems.

He is fascinated by the French consular representative Damiani who sent his son on horseback to meet Lamartine on the Auja River (the Hayarkon of today). Rabbi Yehuda Halevi Ragusa, he tells us,

used to persuade Jewish pilgrims, on their way to Jerusalem, to pay contribution in the needs of the Jaffa community, so they would not be overcharged by the Jerusalem rabbis. The practice seemed fully legitimate at the time, and Rabbi Yehuda Halevi was a very honourable leader of both Sephardi and Ashkenazi Jews.

Shva also tells stories of non-Jewish residents of Jaffa; the Americans who followed preacher Adams; the German Templars; the clan of Peter Ustinov, the Russian nobleman; the brave Jaffa boatman who took Emperor Franz-Joseph over a stormy sea in time for the opening of the Suez Canal. The stories are legion.

Life in Jaffa was always precarious enough for Jews especially. Only after Ibrahim Pasha's conquest was public order sufficiently established to permit regular trade. A few Sephardi merchants — the

Amzalacks from Gibraltar, the Moyais, the Matalons, the Chelouches — worked hard to wield some influence with the authorities and were able to intervene when the mobs became unruly towards the Jews. Protection came from the foreign consuls, who could stop with in a day, by appealing to the Kaimakam, any sporadic outburst of violence. As soon as the mob realized the Jews had a protector life returned to normal and amity again ruled in the nooks of Jaffa.

Things changed dramatically with the advent of the British administration. Realizing that violence was not being nipped in the bud, political agitators poured oil on the fire of endemic outbursts. In 1921, the "disturbances" took weeks to brew, and days to be quenched, after dozens lay dead.

There were fewer Jewish shops in Bustras Street after these events, and practically none after the 1929 "disturbances." The ethnic demarcation line between Jaffa and Tel Aviv became a fact in 1936, with the beginning of another phase in Arab violence. The line was abolished only in 1948, with the establishment of the State of Israel and the abandonment of Jaffa by most of its Arab inhabitants.

Do-it-yourself dresses

THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS / Joanna Yehiel

MAKING YOUR own clothes — for you or the family — can be a meticulous art, or, it can be the rough and ready pursuit of necessity. Having made my own child's dresses since she was tiny, I've devised some "rules" to a void waste of time, effort and material:

Don't try fancy clothes from magazines and patterns unless your child already has something similar in its wardrobe. Unless you're a competent seamstress (in which case this column is not for you) the more complicated the pattern, the less likely the success; and when it's completed, the less likely the child is to wear it. Children are more conservative than their parents or grandparents and anything "odd" is anathema.

However hard your child may wriggle or squeal, try the outfit on in the tacking stage and don't wait until it is finished. Otherwise you'll end up with a dress that fits someone else's four-year-old. (This may seem elementary advice, but dozens of mothers have skipped the try-on stage for the sake of a bit of peace and quiet.)

Never choose the fabric with the

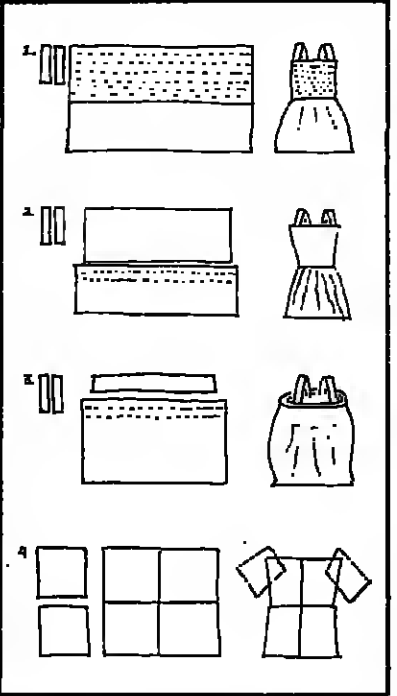
child — otherwise you'll end up with brilliant pink and orange or a tannum in the shop.

I've found my best results have come from simply placing one of my child's dresses on a piece of brown wrapping paper, then drawing round it, allowing a few centimetres play for the seams. With this "instant" pattern, you can always ring the changes with a "kangaroo" pocket, or a headscarf or a frill a few centimetres from the hem.

Otherwise, I have four or five designs which I make without using a pattern at all, simply measuring my child to make sure I'm getting the waist-to-mid-thigh length right, etc.

Easiest of all is the "tutu" dress (popular in the Carmel Market both last year and this, and I see that Kitan is also selling the thing at IL40 for a two-year-old size).

All you need is a wide strip of fabric, cut to the length of your daughter from arm-pit to hem (which you sew leaving plenty to let down for next year.) Turn it into a circle, and sew the two ends together. Then fit elastic thread into your sewing machine bobbin, and



A variation on this (and one in which you don't even need a sewing machine) is to cut two pieces of fabric, a wide one to fit your daughter from waist to hem, and the bodice, to fit from arm-pit to waist, but much more close-fitting. Run tacking thread twice through the skirt and pull until it forms a flared skirt. Then attach the bodice (fitted with two buttons or zip at the back). Add two straps and this is done, too. (I've made this dress within two hours.)

Another variation on the flared skirt is to take a wide strip of fabric, to fit from just below the arm-pit to hem, sew it into a circle, tuck it at the top, pull the threads, then attach right the way round it a narrow (say 10 cms wide) strip of fabric at the top. Do the whole up at the back with a large button on the narrow strip. Again, just add shoulder straps.

For something a little more complicated, cut out 12 squares (in two or three different fabrics — this is good for using up remnants). Place them four-and-four to form front and back and sew together. Then, at a diagonal, sew four more squares on, two at each shoulder (see diagram). Then, put a piece of elastic through the upper shoulders and neck. The size of the squares depends on the size of your girl — for my tall three-year-old, I cut 20x20 cms squares.

And, by the way, all these "instant" patterns can be used for an adult's dress too.

Cannes festival winner booted

By RUTH ABIELLA BRODY

The distribution of the major prizes at the final ceremony of the Cannes Film Festival last week provoked considerable public disapproval.

Fernando Rey, a Spanish actor who has appeared in a score of European films and who most recently played a leading role in Lina Wertmüller's film *Seven Beauties*, was awarded first prize for the best male actor in the Spanish film, *Bliva, Vida Mia*, directed by Carlos Saura. When his name was announced by Monica Vitti, the hall resounded with boos. The crowd called for Alberto Sordi, who had starred with Shelley Winters in the official Italian entry, *Un Borghese Piccolo Piccolo*, directed by Mario Monicelli.

The other prizes, however, were awarded without incident. The best actress award was split between Shelly Duvall, an American actress who played one of the three main roles in Robert Altman's provocative but seriously flawed film, *Three Women*, and Monique Mercure, the female star of *J.A. Martin*, a photograph, a beautifully photographed, but rather dull, Canadian official entry.

Padre, Padrone, placed first as the best of the Festival's 26 feature films in competition, and was made by two brothers, Paolo and Vittorio Taviani. It was chosen in preference to another Italian film, which many had bet on for first prize.

Directed by Ettore Scola and starring Sophia Loren and Marcello Mastroianni, *Una Giornata Particolare* recreated the day that Hitler visited Rome. Scola, by using laboratory-treated film that drained most of the colour, and the authentic radio transmissions heard that fateful day, created an almost documentary feeling to the one-day love story between an uneducated, Fascist housewife (Loren), exhausted by her husband and six children, and a shy, ardently anti-Fascist homosexual (Mastroianni) who is ultimately exiled for his homosexuality rather than his political beliefs.

The award for the best musical track was given to the American film *On the Beach*, a haunting, rocking, delightful musical comedy featuring a primarily black cast.

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The rhythm of machinery in American literature

By JOAN BORSTEN

YOU SQUIRM around in your seat, trying to find a position comfortable enough to sit through an hour-long slide show on "the influence of the machine on American literature." But the show, sponsored by the American Cultural Centre, turns out to be as entertaining as it is informative.

"Shifting Gears" begins with blue grass music, the reading of a 1916 ode to the Model T by Wheeler Coy, and reproductions of marvellous landscapes by Turner (who was English, but never mind). Three different projectors, perfectly synchronized, fade in and out of 500 slides (mostly reproductions of art and old

photographs which comment, sometimes ironically, on the text) and fade out. The sound track, a combination of narration, different types of American music, and good sound effects, is well-mixed and fast paced.

The readings include excerpts from Henry Adams, John Barth, Louise Bogan, Richard Brautigan, Wheeler Coy, Hart Crane, James Dickey, Joan Didion, E.L. Doctorow, John Dos Passos, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Henry David Thoreau, Mark Twain, John Updike and Walt Whitman — all, of course, aimed at driving home the programme's central point — that "American identity is inextricably linked with the machine and American writers have

attempted to integrate its power and its rhythm into their literature."

Much time (nine months) and effort (by the American Cultural Centre staff; Irv Saposnik, chairman of Haifa University's English Department, Murray Baumgarten, director of the University of California's Overseas Student Programme, photographer Luis Stein and coordinator Roberto Lolederman) went into this project, which was produced entirely in Israel. Andy Schlesinger, director of the American Cultural Centre, thinks the results justify the hard work because "nothing we could have brought from abroad would be as effective or make our point quite so well."

So far, the programme has been screened at five universities and is scheduled for the Technion, Oranim, the Tel Aviv and Jerusalem American Cultural Centres and various kibbutzim. It will be presented for any other group "upon request." After June, however, the show will be available only on videotape.

For Israelis who have a fairly good command of English, like to hear the language "as it is spoken," and who are interested in a painless and instructive introduction to one particular theme in American literature, "Shifting Gears" is an enjoyable way to spend an afternoon or evening.

Government officials who regularly produce slide shows for Diaspora consumption might also be interested in seeing what can be done with very sophisticated equipment and a \$3,000 investment.

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Dubious promotion

THE WORLD BANK group have removed Israel from the list of countries eligible for their aid loans, on the grounds that its gross national product per capita is too high. It is a dubious promotion.

Other states — Finland, Ireland, Greece, Spain — are being phased out too, not because they have no need of the money, but because the bank lacks funds, and wants to concentrate what resources it has on those territories whose condition is dire.

The question is what has caused the situation of the underdeveloped nations to be so dire, and what the remedy should be. The period since World War II was marked by a unique effort on the part of the industrialized countries — which underwent an unprecedented era of growth and prosperity during the 1950's and 1960's — to funnel assistance to the less advantaged populations in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

What experience during these two decades has revealed is that trade is a much more effective factor than aid in creating wealth. The explosion of oil prices took away more dollars from the Third World in a year than they had received under support programmes in a decade.

The \$1 billion aid fund established at the north-south conference in Paris last week compares with \$30 billion that the Third World could earn if the Western countries dropped their restrictive measures against cheap imports.

The best kind of help that can be offered the hungry continents is to make international trade boom, and to provide expanding markets for the commodities that they can and want to produce.

The argument has been used by Israel representatives that GNP per capita should not be the only test determining which countries rate business loans. Credit is the fuel which keeps economies going. At a time when trading countries face foreign exchange deficits which may compel many to retrench their imports, it is a first duty among international institutions to make sure that such retrenchment does not take place.

All the aid that can be exported for the Third World will be as a drop in the bucket if the masters of those territories fail to grow owing to a trade contraction in the buyer nations.

This is not to quarrel with the way the World Bank fixes its priorities in allocating loans. The point to be considered is whether development projects in bush and jungle are the only matter that should preoccupy world economic agencies, solicitous for the welfare of the needy countries.

Dry Bones



POSTSCRIPTS

IT ISN'T always smooth sailing aboard Able Nathan's Peace Ship. We have received a copy of a letter sent to Able by Captain Christie (who sailed the Peace Ship through the Suez Canal), requesting payment of \$225 still outstanding on his salary. Some of the information in the letter gives an idea of conditions aboard.

"I worked for you for four and a half months," the captain wrote, "...and saw your ship through the winter gales... I sailed your ship through the Suez Canal and back, I was 'good old Captain then', spending over 40 hours on the bridge on four occasions... During my last period on the ship, I was on board for nine weeks without shore leave."

"What has happened to the 'Love and Peace' you talk about so smoothly on your recorded broadcasts? Is this your appreciation for work done?"

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READERS' LETTERS

The Dayan appointment

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The inaccurate malice of your article entitled "Dayan's final act" (May 27) brought The Post to an unprecedented low. Betrayal of what? Of a shoddy political party corrupted by too much power? Dayan as Foreign Minister would serve Israel well. Begin's looking for the best man to fill a job with no regard for party is a very healthy sign in our country of people who are mostly out for their own or their party's good. For once, Israel's good should be the paramount consideration and I have heard no one say Dayan would not be a good foreign minister.

NAOMI KUBITSKY
 Beit Yanna.

Sir, — The discussion about Dayan's candidacy for the office of Foreign Minister revolves around an issue which is completely irrelevant, namely whether or not he was responsible for the shortcomings in the Yom Kippur war. Even if one assumes that he is responsible for them, this would only disqualify him for the post of Minister of Defence, but not for the post of Foreign Minister. For this latter post, he happens to be eminently qualified because of his past experience in international negotiations, his thorough knowledge of the Arab mind, and — last but not least — the prestige he enjoys throughout the world and even among Arabs.

DR. JACOB ROSIN
 Netanya.

Sir, — History shows that almost every great statesman was responsible for a serious blunder at some time or other.

Recent examples are Churchill at Gallipoli in World War I and Singapore in World War II; Roosevelt at Pearl Harbor; Ben-Gurion at Latrun; and Kennedy at the Bay of Pigs.

If these statesmen had been required to pay the same penalty which his detractors ask for Moshe Dayan, i.e. permanent banishment from public office, it is doubtful whether Great Britain would have withstood the German onslaught, World War II would probably have lasted much longer, Israel would possibly have been defeated in the War of Liberation, and World War III might have broken out at the time of the Cuban Missile crisis.

HEINZ LION
 Tel Aviv.

Sir, — With reference to what you have variously called "Moshe Dayan's betrayal" and "Dayan's defection," I'd like to point out that there was a very similar case earlier in this century.

Another political figure changed parties not once, but several times, for what he perceived as the good of his country. He was condemned for this in much the same way as you have condemned Dayan.

This is how the Encyclopaedia Britannica describes it:

"He had arrived at a point where, for all his abilities, he was trusted by every party. He was thought to lack judgment and stability and was

regarded as a guerrilla fighter impatient of discipline. He was considered a clever man... who despised the necessary humdrum associations and compromises of practical politics."

The statesman in question was Sir Winston Churchill.

AHARON BEN-DAVID
 Tel Aviv.

Sir, — There is merit in both sides of the argument, as expressed by Avraham Av-Hai and Yosef Goeli on May 31. One can agree that Dayan was responsible for the 1973 military deficiencies and that nevertheless, in the Western world, he is still an outstanding personality.

A *modus vivendi* is in order: withdraw the cabinet appointment (it is too high and too powerful a post for someone resented by so many Israelis), and serve him as Ambassador to the United States, thus taking advantage of his unquestioned reputation and popular image abroad.

E. GREENGARD
 Holon.

Sir, — I am in complete support of Avraham Av-Hai in his views on the proposed appointment of Dayan as Foreign Minister — one of the very few mistakes made by Begin in his long and distinguished career.

H. LIEBSON
 Ra'anana.

Sir, — About a year ago, I lectured on behalf of the UJA in 30 towns in the USA. By doing so, I had the opportunity to meet about 6,000-10,000 people who, I believe, represented a cross section of American Jewry. In the various discussions I had mainly after my lectures and during question and answer periods, I obtained the impression that we here in Israel, heading obviously for very difficult times, need a leadership disregarding party affiliation, but having sufficient charisma to represent us to the world and make an impression on politicians abroad. There was no question at all that the only person to whom such charisma and leadership could be attributed after Golda passed the age limit, would be Moshe Dayan, and no other Israeli politician even reached a close second.

When I returned to Israel and dared to express this opinion which I had acquired after such an extensive and educational trip, I was, in most cases, rebuffed and criticized by so-called "wise guys" who claimed to represent public opinion, which (not only in Israel) changes with the wind, and is not based on logic and serious considerations.

When Mr. Begin made the decision to offer the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Moshe Dayan, it could, in my opinion, be considered not only as a step of genius on his part, but shows that this man really has the interest of our State and nation in mind; he asked the man best suited to join him, while he could have easily chosen less competent people from his own ranks.

G.P. TAUSSIG
 Herzliya.

DESECRATING BG'S NAME

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Why these outcries of shock at the downfall of the Labour party? As if the Holy Alignment, beloved by the nation, had been tricked into defeat? As a matter of fact, one should wonder how they managed to keep themselves in power for so long. Many people did not vote because they felt that it was no use; no matter for whom they voted, the old party would wangle success as they did for half a century. Again

and again, there were expressions of genuine pain within their ranks, shock at the corruption, deceit, and cynicism.

David Ben-Gurion's daughter complained recently that her father's name was being desecrated by being linked with the party. "He left it because it was not only rotten in itself but because it corrupted the nation and was destroying the State," who dares destroy him now?

BRONISLAWA Y. NOY
 Netanya.

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Professor Milton Friedman, who has been asked to advise the next Likud administration, is a firm believer in the superior virtues of a free, unfettered economy. DAVID KRIVINE calls his philosophy a breath of fresh air in our control-ridden society.

Salvation through laissez faire

THE LIKUD's decision to appoint Milton Friedman as their economic adviser has caused panic among people who consider themselves progressive-minded. There are rumours that he will dismantle the whole apparatus of the Welfare State, put private enterprise on a pedestal, create unemployment, and force the Israeli economy back into the 19th century.

Professor Friedman (although he has minimized the importance of the advisory role for a Likud administration) would probably accept all these accusations as valid, with two small modifications. The unemployment he advocates exists already, he would say — but as concealed unemployment. A good many people are being paid to do the wrong job. The cost is crippling to the economy. Unemployment, as Friedman recommends it, means getting those people out of the wrong occupation and into the right one.

His second correction would be that he does not deny the benefits of a return to the 19th century, provided the government does something that was not known about at the time — apply a proper monetary policy.

What has happened since the 19th century is that governments are encroaching more and more upon the life, rights, freedom and property of the individual. The intention, benevolent, to make people better off. But the method is extremely inefficient, in Friedman's view. There is a much better way of achieving the same end — through the market mechanism.

It is an old-fashioned device, but he has thoroughly refurbished it. If he is anti-socialist, it is because he is convinced that government departments are incompetent, power-hungry and bureaucratic simply because they are not exposed to the pressure of open-market competition.

Thus, he would like to abolish State schools, but not because he is against compulsory education. On the contrary, he urges that the money in the education budget should be divided up, and that every family be given its share of the cash, in the form of education vouchers. Then each could buy the education it wanted, choosing among the private schools that would spring up to offer their services.

A number of investigations he cites (not very extensive ones, it must be admitted) indicate that the cost of a State-run service is approximately double the cost of that same service if it is supplied privately, under competitive conditions. He concludes that even if 10 per cent were cut off the education budget, the children would still receive more schooling than they do today.

BUT WHY CUT 10 per cent? This brings us to the second theory held by the head of the Chicago school of economists. The factor that determines whether there shall be inflation or deflation in the economy, says Friedman, is the amount of money in circulation. And the most common cause of monetary inflation is over-spending by the Government — deficit financing, such as exists in Israel.

The chief way to remedy this is to let the Treasury spend less. Let it spend no more, in fact, than the revenue that comes in. In Britain, he points out, State revenue amounts to 50 per cent of the national income, and State expenditure 60 per cent. So the administration should reduce expenditure by a sum equal to 10 per cent of the national income. One way of saving money would be to abolish not just State schools, but all the State-run services. Give the money to the people, and let them buy those self-same services from private sources.

The Government should, for that matter, sell off its commercial enterprises as well. Sell? Who would buy them? First of all, they are as often as not money-losers. Secondly, the British steel industry was denationalized by the Tories — and then re-nationalized by the Socialists. Which firm in its senses would purchase an undertaking under those conditions?

All right, says Friedman (answering his own question): give them away. They belong to the people, so give them to the people. Set up one or more trust funds, transfer the State-owned industries to those trust funds, and let every citizen in the country have an equal share in their ownership.

A good many people will want to sell their share; others will want to buy. Before you know where you are, there will be a market for those securities, like on the stock exchange. And the Government will no longer have to cover deficits.

GOVERNMENTS over-spend, and over-tax too. What is the result? Friedman gives a homely example. Why is it, he asks rhetorically, that in England — a socialist, egalitarian country, which also happens to be in a bad way economically — you see so many Rolls-Royces?

The explanation is simple. A Rolls-Royce costs £30,000. If a man invests £30,000 in securities at 15 per cent interest, he will get £4,500 a year. Income tax at 55 per cent (on top-level incomes) will leave him with £900 net. Therefore, the cost of the Rolls-Royce to this particular owner is £900 a year.

And not only that. The £30,000 invested in bonds depreciates in value owing to inflation. The Rolls-Royce is not affected. So the best way of saving money is — buy expensive consumer goods.

(Indeed, a year or two ago, an Israeli told me he was buying two electric typewriters, though he only needed one. The price, he explained, would double before long, so it was worth keeping an extra one in the cellar.)

Income tax in the U.S. ranges up to 70 per cent. Abolish all rates above 25 per cent, which should become the ceiling says Friedman. You will get

more revenue than before, he guarantees.

Abolish price controls, because they are a form of repressed inflation. Inflation should be abolished, not disguised. Controlling prices means stopping the growth of production. One day in 1948, Ludwig Erhard abolished the price controls imposed by the occupying powers in West Germany. "Within a fairly brief period," Friedman observes, "output doubled."

Abolish foreign-exchange controls — and fixed exchange-rates, too. If you do both, there will be no fight of capital to speak of. Let the currency find its own value. Keeping it undervalued, as is happening in Israel now, necessitates a maze of regulations and controls to limit imports, subsidize exports, ration travel allowances, and the rest.

Do not cheapen interest rates, either. That is also wasteful. People use low-cost capital for investments that have a low yield. Capital that is outside the area of control will be more expensive than it should be, creating another distortion.

IT ALL SOUNDS reactionary, yet Professor Friedman is not anti-social. He is the great exponent of "negative income tax" — the most exciting social-equality concept devised in living memory. Above a certain level of personal income, the citizen has a tax obligation to the government. He maintains, below a certain level of personal income, the government should have a tax obligation to the citizen.

This is much better than social welfare. It is not charity. It is a settling of accounts, done by the impartial, dispassionate income tax department of the Treasury. Each person should have a decent income, and each person should be free to spend it as he chooses. He does not have to queue up where he is told; he does not have to be at the beck and call of State functionaries.

That is what Friedman believes in — maximal rights for the individual, minimal intervention by the government. The fine balance will be supplied by the market mechanism, which should be left to operate unfettered and uncontrolled. Everything should be sold at its true price, unsubsidized, undistorted.

Do not let government officials play with prices at their discretion, making this cheaper and that costlier, forcing citizens to consume things they don't want, and denying them things they may want very much. If the authorities wish to help the weaker elements, there is a simple way of doing it — increase their income. How they spend it is their business.

Will the Likud apply all these precepts? Almost certainly not. But it is worth letting Milton Friedman criticize the *status quo*, and advise on changes. His philosophy is like a breath of fresh air in our control-ridden society. And what he says is far from being nonsense. He was, incidentally, awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics.

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